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Letter dated 7 February 2008 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached report from Nigeria submitted pursuant to resolution 1624 (2005) (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mirjana **Mladineo**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 5 February 2008 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

I am directed to forward the attached document, which is Nigeria's report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005) on additional measures to combat terrorism (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Saidu **Dodo**
for Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Reports of Nigeria on implementation of resolution 1624 (2005)

Paragraph 1

1.1 What measures does Nigeria have in place to prohibit by law and to prevent incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts? What further steps, if any, are under consideration?

The Prevention of Terrorism Bill before the National Assembly contains provisions to prevent incitement to commit terrorist acts. Pending the enactment of the Bill, there are constituent elements of the Criminal and Penal Codes and the Criminal Procedure Act (CPA) that deal with incitement to commit offences related to terrorism.

1.2 What measures does Nigeria take to deny safe haven to any persons with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts?

Nigeria does not provide safe haven to terrorists or any one found guilty of incitement to commit terrorist act or acts. Such individuals are prevented from entering Nigeria in the first instance through the exchange and sharing of information with other countries. Incitement to commit offences related to terrorism is against the law in Nigeria.

Paragraph 2

1.3 How does Nigeria cooperate with other States in strengthening the security of its international borders with a view to preventing those guilty of incitement to commit a terrorist act or acts from entering their territory, including by combating fraudulent travel documents and, to the extent attainable, by enhancing terrorist screening and passenger security procedures?

Cooperation with neighbouring countries to prevent individuals suspected to be terrorist sympathizers to transit through Nigeria borders.

There has been an increased surveillance at the country's air, land and sea ports. The country has put in place improved technological surveillance and screening procedures in some of its ports of entry and exit.

There has also been increased close monitoring and scrutiny of persons and groups of security interest.

Subregional level in West Africa: (a) Collaborative activities and initiatives between security agencies, especially those aimed at harmonizing the monitoring of transnational criminal groups and activities, such as the proliferation of dangerous weapons and light arms, organized crime and religious extremism. (b) Bilateral and multilateral liaison among security agencies e.g. Nigeria initiated the establishment of the West African Internal Security Conference (WAISEC) with the fight against terrorism and organized crime top on the agenda of the body.

Regional level: Nigeria hosted the Conference of the Committee of Intelligence and Security Services in Africa (CISSA) during which members signed a

memorandum of understanding aimed at strengthening security and intelligence cooperation with the fight against terrorism high on the agenda. (b) Nigeria participates actively in the work of the African Centre for the Study and Research of Terrorism (ACSRT) established by the African Union in Algiers. (c) Nigeria has taken full advantage of its membership of the Trans-Saharan Defence Chiefs conference to promote information/intelligence sharing on the threat and trends of terrorism.

Paragraph 3

1.4 What international efforts is Nigeria participating in or considering participating in/initiating in order to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations in an effort to prevent the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures?

Nigeria is a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society. Promotion of tolerance, including religious tolerance is one of the **Fundamental Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy** enshrined in chapter II of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (1999). In this context, the Federal Government uses the media and targeted programmes to promote religious tolerance and dialogue among all faiths and ethnic nationalities. In addition, many States of the Federation have established interfaith committees or groups made up of different religious leaders to promote understanding and tolerance.

1.5 What steps is Nigeria taking to counter incitement of terrorist acts motivated by extremism and intolerance and to prevent subversion of educational, cultural and religious institutions by terrorists and their supporters?

Robust Perception Management and De-radicalization programme is one of the ongoing preventive measures employed by the Government, which has proved to be very effective. The programme uses key communicators, including media, faith-based organizations and NGOs to address some latent issues relating to radicalization of the youth and the dangers of extremism.

Paragraph 4

1.6 What is Nigeria doing to ensure that any measures taken to implement paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of resolution 1624 (2005) comply with all of its obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law, and humanitarian law?

All measures taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of resolution 1624 (2005) are in compliance with the rule of law. Measures adopted and actions taken pursuant to implementation are periodically reviewed by the appropriate oversight bodies including the National Assembly, the Judiciary and the National Human Rights Commission in order to ensure compliance with the rule of law.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Federal Republic of Nigeria
Abuja
6 December 2007